


LABOR

I never think I have hit hard unless it rebounds.—Samuel Johnson.



ANTHRACITE COAL PEACE ASSURED; AGREEMENT WILL RUN UNTIL 1936

The agreement, which maintains present wages, affects nearly 200,000 workers and will run until April 1, 1936, superseding the present agreement that expires September 1 next.

The principal features of the new agreement, aside from no wage cut, are the concept of the miners of the check-off system of collecting dues. Arbitration is included.

The agreement provides for a permanent committee of 12, six from

each side, who may call in outside experts to aid in the solution of problems that develop.

President Lewis made this comment on the settlement: "We are gratified to confirm the agreement of the miners' union and the coal industry in the anthracite region for five and one-half years."

"We feel that not alone the miners and operators, but the citizens of anthracite communities and the nation as a whole are to be congratulated on the successful negotiations."

COST OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

COST OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS EXCEEDS FOUR BILLION ANNUALLY

Washington, July 26.—Losses to this country through industrial accidents exceed \$4,000,000,000, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage earners lose more than \$1,000,000,000 a year and the losses to all other classes of the community are about \$3,000,000,000.

The lack of the desired progress in this direction is attributed chiefly to the lack of interest manifested by the smaller establishments. This lack of interest, in turn, is attributed to the reluctance of stock casualty insurance companies to insure these smaller firms. The number of ac-

N. definite figures can be given, it is pointed out, because many States do not have compensation laws and do not require records of accidents, while others which do have such laws do not publish the number and type of injuries.

However, the total number of fatal injuries in industry, based on partial injuries, is estimated to be 2,604,637, the Bureau says.

When workmen's compensation laws were first introduced, it is pointed out, it was expected that they would have the effect of materially decreasing the number of injuries.

**COTTON INDUSTRY
MUST JUNK SPINDLES**

Philadelphia, July 26.—The junking of cotton spindles must continue for four or five years if the industry's equipment is brought down to the point at which output will equal demand, said Prof. George S. Mitchell of Columbia University in an address

at Bryn Mawr college before a conference on the A. F. of L. Southern organization drive.

Prof. Mitchell said government action is less effective than co-operation between the various factors in an industry. He classed as "unsuccessful" and "perhaps dangerous" the Federal

issue Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The study, covering the years 1923 to 1928, showed that in every one of these six years the

From Board's attempt to stabilize prices by buying crop surpluses. "It may be dangerous because the board will not be in a position to hold the surplus, but finally will have to dump it, perhaps with disastrous results," he said.

"The world demand for American

will have to provide a well planned system of public works to care for those who will be thrown out of employment when the plantations are turned to other uses.

Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, said labor's activity in the rubber industry has been demonstrated that this

organizing movement is not sporadic. "The union," he said, "agrees on the need for a curtailment of production, but the best way to achieve this is through conference with employees." Edward F. McGrady, legislative

representative F. F. of L. insisted that the first need in the South is not attainment of production but an increase in the purchasing power of Southern workers and an abandonment of pauper wage standards. "The South will have a greater influence upon national prosperity than anything else," he said.

CHEAP WOMEN WORKERS
RESENTED BY EDITORS

Birmingham, Ala., July 26.—Essential Southern newspapers are not sympathetic to the women campers, local business men think this city has 100,000 unemployed females 18 years of age and older, but few new ones.

Business is declared that pay of \$10 to \$15 a week "would prove attractive to the thousands of unemployed men of whom could be hired at even a lower rate."

The Houston (Tex.) Post calls this "undesirable advertising" and suggests that the quicker it is taken down the less trouble there will be in the future.

The Chattanooga News says that the "American People" is "a rag" and that the "American People" is "a rag" and that the "American People" is "a rag."

women labor the South should be changed to "abstain."

Troops of strikers roamed Birmingham business men of the experience of Elizabethan, Gadsden, Huntsville and other cities which have had disastrous experiences with the anti-union shop.

GREEN AT SYRACUSE

BRITISH IDEL LIST UP
London, England, July 26.—
number of British unemployed
week increased 49,925, to 1,933.
This is the highest figure since Jan.